MR. MARSH'S TWELFTH LECTURE. Professor Marsh devoted his Monday's lecture to inflection. He defined it, and illustrated at great length from the Latin, comparing the inevitable form of our ought with the facile flexibility of the Latin debere. While our word expressed the naked meaning of moral duty without reference to person, or number, or time, or condition, the Latin word was varied to include the signification of all these. Mr. Marsh gave incidentally the origin of ought. It is the preterit of

the verb once, which originally had the meaning of ought as well as that of own. Shakespeare says in "Twelfth Night:" "Ourselves we do not owe;" and again in Macbeth: "To throw away the dearest "thing he owes." The preterit ought came in time to monopolize the moral duty of the original meaning of once; the present once monopolized the pecuniary meaning; while own came to express the having. Have, too, in several languages had a side-signification somewhat similar to that of ought. The phrases I have much to do, Jai beaucoup à faire and Ich habe viel zu thun, all meant that there was much that I must do. But haten and avoir had come in German and French to mean not debit but credit. In comparing the words ought and debere the Latin had fifty inflections to our one, but even the Latin was poor compared with other languages. The Turkish verb was capable of 4,000 indections. But the Turkish verb had no dual forms, no forms for different genders, and no desiderative forms as that of some other languages had. The speech of the Spanish Basques had six nominative forms, twelve cases of the noun, and peculiar forms of conjugation for addressing a child, a woman, an equal or a superior. There were two leading methods of in flection; one by prefixing, affixing or inserting syllables, called the weak method; the other by changing the vewel of the verb, as in love, loved -boy, boys-man, men-sink, sank, sunk. The Scandingvian and Teutonic languages much affected the strong inflection. There were traces, too, in all these langua ges, of a causative form of the verb; thus, to fall had its causative to fell; to lie its causative to lay: to sit its causative to set. This led people who were not perfect in their accidents into frequent mistakes. Even Byron ended his Apostrophe to the Ocean with "there let him lay." [Generally is our Board of Education the question of laying a communication or other paper on the table is put in these words: "Those in favor of lying the communication" on the table, will, as their names are called, answer "nye"-or, cometimes, "Those in favor of lying o " the table, will," &c.] The prefix y, which was often used by Shakespeare, and still oftener by his predecessors, was a partcipial inflection corresponding to the German gc. It was used but three times by Milton, and once very strangely, in his Sonnet to Shakespeare: "Urder a star y pointing pyramid." Ywis, generally written I was, and supposed to mean I know, was the precise counterpart of the German gewiss, sure. Mr. Marsh said that children, who were excellent philol> gists, preferred the weak form of inflection. We often heard a child saying rided and runned. The strong form of inflection might have arisen from dialectic differences of pronunciation, while the weak probably originated in the addition and final assimilation of words. This last was seen to be the case in the future of the Spanish verb: for instance, amaré, amarés, amara, I shall love, thou wilt love, he will love, were nothing but amar, to love; he, I have, I have to love; and so amar with as, thou hast, and a, he has. So,

## SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HEALTH COM-MISSIONERS.

plainly that corresponding to our English self.

too, the particle, by the addition of which the passive

was formed in Icelandic, Swedish and Danish, was

ANSWER TO THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. The Health Commissioners held a special meeting Tuesday noon, to hear the report of their Special Committee (Mayor Tiemann and Drs. Rockwell and Miller), In answer to the Chambers of Commerce, in relation to the lighterage and stevedore business, and other matters affecting health and commerce.

There were present, the Mayer, City Inspector, Drs. Thempson, Rockwell and Miller, and Mr. Haswell, President of the Councilnien. The document was very voluminous, requiring an hour in which to read it.
The following is an abstract of its main features:
The Committee, after a careful consideration of the
Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Com-

Report of the Committee of the Casmoer of Com-merce, are unable to adopt their conclusions, and give their reasons at leagth. They remark that "they have been no less pained than surprised that upon a que then in which the lives and health of the citizens are involved, the investigations of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce should have been so far confined to a financial view of the Quarantine system as to cause them to less sight of the great object for which our health laws were emasted. The result of their investigations is such that it appa-rently presents the merchants of our city as a class of men in lose sight of the great object for which our health laws were emasted. The result of their investigations is such that it apparently presents the merchants of our city as a class of men in whem the feelings of selfshuses predominate over that of common humanity; for a cateful private of their Report will render maintest that the array of facts which they have presented asem to be mainly directed to an attempt to show how much can be saved to the pooket of the merchant by a change in the mode of transacting business at Quarantine, without properly considering the consequences which would result to life and health from the proposed change. They have at most experience by the damage of the pooket of the macronical control of the numerous safeguards which the accumulated wisdom and experience of the auscentive health authorities of the port have caused to be adopted to prevent the spread of discase from infected carpoes, and have reduced the question to one solely affecting the rights and interests of property. The undersigned, however, have the charity to believe that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce said has treated and examined the question, not from any want of humanity, but from a want of that practical knowledge of the workings of our quarantine system which can alone be derived from experience in its admaistration. They are too well acquainted with the benevolence of the mercantile community to believe that the Committee in question would knowledy such acquainted with the benevolence of the mercantile community to believe that the Committee in question to be admitted by a said and acquainted with the benevolence of the mercantile community to believe that the Committee in question to be weighing of human the in the scale with the profits to be derived from cammerce.

By section it, title 2, of the Quarantine Act of 1556, it is provided that "no lighter shall be employed to load or unload vessels at Quarantine without permission of the Health Officer, and subject to such restrictions and requisitions

The object of these laws were to prevent unrestricted and a communication with them by unrestricted parties would scatter death and desolution among our citizens.

The Committee content that none are so disted to be the depositary of such power as contemplated by the law as the Health Officer, who is charged with the day of hape-ting vessels on their arrival in port, and determining whether they may with mafety came to the whaves. They ask, what means would the more chant at his counting-room passess of determining whether it would be proper to allow a cargo from his vessel to be brought to the city?

it would be proper to allow a cargo from his vesser to be described to the city?

The Health Officer, who is a practical physician, is placed at quarantine for the purpose of protecting the public health, and the public hold his respectable is some measure for the lives of our citizens. The Committee say, it is evident from the statute that the discretion applies not alone to time or mode of visitation of a vessel and discharging her cargo but extends to the character of the persons who are to make the visitation. The granting permits to lighter cargoes at quarantine being placed extrictly at the discretion of the Health Officer, the Committee claim that he has fully compiled with the law on the subject, and that he has in no way exceeded his powers or abused the discretion than vested in him.

Sand that he has in in way exceeded his powers or abased the discretion then vested in him.

The names of the men scheded by the Health Officer to take the general charge of the business of disclarating and lightering infected cargoes, and he reasons which governed him in the selection of a single individual or firm for each branch, have been communicated. The Committee hold that these reasons are satisfactory, and look as if adopted for the benefit of the city and its commerce, instead of extabilising an odious monopoly, as had been charged. A monopoly to some extent is what the statute contemplated, as there must necessarily be men to do the business, without doing any other and without having intercourse with the city. That if stevedores and lightermen were employed hadisomethately, they would must certainly spread disease through the city and elsewhere. All experience teaches that the greater the number of those who come in contact with the source of infection, the more likely are the seeds of disease to become existenced, here the interpretation of the discretion conferred on the Health Officer, that he shall limit the number to the actual wants of because recent Health Officer, so far as

the sources of unfection, the more likely are the seeds of discase the second seathered, he me the interpretation of the discretion conferred on the Health Officer, that he shall limit the number to the actual wants of besidens.

The Committee say: "The present Health Officer, so far as we have been informed, has acted cathrely upon this interprepretation—as we have yet to hearn that any complaint has been under as to the character of the men selected by him. But it is claimed that in former years the discretion of the Health Officer was not thus rigidly exercised, and me describentation was made, and that our city was as well shalled from exposure to contagions of a secare this season. The distributy in determining this lies in the fact that in no former year has so large a number of infected vessels arrived in our port as during the past Summer. It has been a season requiring unusual presention, and it is not, perhaps, too much to say that the exemption of our city from the raveges of pestitions has been in a great measure, if not wholly, owing to the exercises of the Health authorities to prevent intercourse between our citizens and the shipping at Quarantine."

Quarantine.

The Committee contend that the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, to allow each merchant to employ his cwn sightermen and stevedores, would constantly endanger the health of the city, as hundreds would then be employed indiscreetly, and allowed, after discharging infected cargoes, to go erretly, and allowed, after discharging infected cargoes, to go where they pleased. In regard to the selection of the stevedores and lightermen in

at that rate, it is a little remarkable that the fact should not have been disclosed upon the full investigation which was had upon those app. at. The allence of those men until the close of the quarantine season justifies the supplient that their offer is madfor some surpose and from some motive inconsistent with good faith." That the proposition, if nearly, stiffelpaired that the own under the satisfing runs would be required to remain at Quarantic for due days after discharging their duties. It was charged that the section of the Health Officer was based on a list of prices to which the names of stevedores were placed without authority. This was insuired into by the Committee, and found to be incorrect. The Committee ascentiated that some of the street of being deprived of employment by interested parties. An affidavit of Mr. Houseman is submitted to sustain the Committee in their conclusion on that matter.

being ceptived of employment by interested parties. An automatic of Mr. Houseman is submitted to estain the Committee in their conclusion on that matter.

In regard to the complaints of excessive charges by the lightermorn several papers are submitted to show that the charges in specified cases were less than what was charged for similar work in 1907, when the brainess was parceled out among a large mumber of persons. The Committee remark that, if puries we have the betteres in charge present excessive online, there is no reason way they should be paid. Neither the friends than mission ers, Health Officer, nor Board of Health have sunctioned overcharges.

The Committee remark that the expenses of our commerce are much increased by the want of proper store-houses and other facilities as Quarantines. The Commissioners had made frequent application to the Government in regard to these wants of commerce are more fully met in this particular, merchants will continue to have grounds for compaint, yet it is better that, but dens affecting property only should continue to be botte than that, by relaxing the sanitary regulations of the port, our city are uild be clothed in mourning by the ravages of pertitions.

The Committee conclude that the business of lighterage and stayeders work should continue under the immediate direction.

ments and restrictions.

A paper was appended to the report showing that if stevedore work therein specified, done during the past Summer, had been done in the Summer of 1857, under the old arrangement, it would have cost con-

under the old arrangement, it would have cost considerably more.

City Inspector Monros moved to accept the report and point it, together with the other decuments, the report of the Chambers of Commerce, &c., in pamphlet form, which was adopted by 4 to 1. Mr. Haswell in the negative.

The City Issiaction moved a resolution inviting suggestions from the Chambers of Commerce and merchants of New-York, as to any improvement that might be made in the proposed new arrangement. This was laid over till Friday, to which day the Board adjourned.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The weekly meeting of the Board was held last evening, Gov. Smith in the chair.

On motion of Gov. W. F. PINGENEY, Dr. Charles Breuninghausen, the Republican member elect, was elected to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year, caused by the decease of Gov. Anderson.

A letter, inclosing \$10, was received from the Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of Charleston, from a man, who, many years ago, stole a blanket from Bellevae Hospital.

The Warden of the Alms-House notafied the Board that he had 1,667 persons under his charge, being an increase of 144 upon the same time last year, and that the accommodations for them were wholly insufficient. Referred to the Committee on Alms-House, to report at the next meeting.

at the next meeting.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated for Christwas and New-Year's Day's entertumment of the children on Randall's Island, and \$75 for the lunatics at Christ-

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL.

The General Committee of the Fernando Wood section of the Democracy met at Mozart Hall on Monday evening. Ex-Mayor Wood offered a resolution calling for the appointment of seven members as a Committee to confer with a like Committee from the General Committee of the Regulars, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan for the consolidation of the two Committees into one. Mr. Wood proposed to elect delegates from each Ward to a new General Committee, to be the head of the Democracy opposed to the oletation of the Sachems of Taumany. He recommended the passage of the resolution, and assumed that the Regulars' General Committee would pass a like resolution, at their meeting on Wednesday evening. The resolution was passed and the Committee, after transacting some business of a strictly rentine after transacting some business of a strictly rentine after transacting some business of a strictly rentine.

THE HEROIC WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION. The Rev. MATTREW HALE SMITH delivered a lec-ture on the above subject, before the Manahatta Literary Association last night, at the Presbyterian Church in | Fiftieth street; and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, the church was crowded. Mr. SMITH said that the Revolution was one of the epochs in history which mark the progress of the race. From the character of the men who settled this country, its independence was simply a question of time—it was sure to come. There were many indications of the Revolution long before it actually came. In that struggle for Freedom, the Women bore well their part, and gave up their all for the great cause. Mrs. Anderson sent her son to the war, while she staid at home to get in the crop; Mrs. Minor of South Carolina was called the "beautiful rebel," while other women all over the country showed the same spirit. First, perhaps, among the women of the Revolution was Mary, the mother of Washington, to whom we owe so much for the manner in which she brought up her sen. Martha Washington also deserved special attention; she was From the character of the men who settled this coun-Washington also deserved special attention; she was a worthy wife, who assisted and strength-ned her hus-hand, and during that terrible Winter at Valley Forge hand, and during that terrible Winter at Vallay Forge she breathed words of hope and comfort into the cars of the despairing soldiers. She was there supporting the weak and nursing the wounded. Abigail, the wife of John Adams, also stands forth as the type of her class; she was the daughter of Parson Smith of Braintree, Mass. When John Adams came from Quincy, the parishers thought him entirely unworthy of their minister's daughter. The ministers of that day prayed for the success of the Revolution. One of them, in Boston, prayed that "if more troops were coming, sink 'em, good Lord!" Cuder such influences, Abigail Smith was brought up. Esther, the wife of Gen. Reed, was another of the noble women. Lucy, wife of Gen. Knox, was perhaps "the lady" of the Revolution. She presided at the levees of Gen. Washington, and was very anxious to introduce the French fashions into the country. Mrs. Redmund was one of the little Quaker heroines, and Lydia Gates was snother, who eaved the army at Whitemarsh, by going at night to Washington to revenithe plans of tien. Howe. The wife eaved the army at Whitemarsh, by going at night to Washington to reveal the plans of Gen. Howe. The wife of Gov. Grisweld kept him three weeks headed up in a barrel and fed him through the bung-hole, and refused to discover him to the British officers, though threat-ened with hanging. Rachel Martin had nine children in the army, and said she wished she had fifty to figut in the army, and said she wished she had fifty to fight for Freedom, and if she was a man she would go with them. Mercy Warren was another most noble woman. In contradistinction to these was the wife of Gen. Arnold, who, ambitious and proud, it is to be feared led her husband in the downward road. The heroism of the women of that day had descended to the present, and, under like circumstances, we should have repetitions of the noble characteristics of our mothers of the Revolution. Abigail, the mother of Daniel Webster, was the last woman to be noticed; like the mother of Washington, we are greatly indebted to her for the training she gave her sons. Like a true woman, she was always ready to assist her husa true woman, she was always ready to assist her hus-band in the perilous times in which they lived. The names and deeds of these her-sine women would be re-membered and cherished by all people of all ages. The lecturer was listened to with great attention, and was warmly applauded.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, left Charlesthe Sammer, the Cam attee state that the subset was twice before the Commissioners for investigation, and they came to the conclusion that nothing better could have been done. Their views on the prices, &c., were given in a communication to the Chamber of Commerce. The complicate made failed to satisfy the Board that any other respensible parties would render the services required any cheaper. A paper hat, however, been presented, signed by stevedures, offering to perform the work a third less than the rates of the Board. The Committee remark: It is not been the contract of the committee remark: It is no large a number were then willing to unjertake the work.

FIRE IS WASSE STREET OF ARSON.

The alarmateut of a lock yesterday morning was occasioned by the decrea, ye'd a fire in the liquor store of James Leany No. 29 Weter street, corner Oriver. The doors were books, copenby the police, and the finance extinguished with a war pails of water, but little damage being rulatined. Fire Marshal Baker reached the premises a few minuse after the nam was given, and deming the appearant of the premises rather dubious, entered at once upon an investigation tonening the origin of the fire. It applies that when the doors were broken open a fire was found behind the higher counter, and another overlief the counter in the center of the fire. A quantity of stavings, broken of gar-boxes, pleres of fire-wood and broken wine baskets, in the center of which was a piece of lighted candle, had been arranged around the quor casks. The floor and combustible material tereot were saturated with sore a cloude lighted. From the above and other facts choick lighted. From the above and other facts choick lighted. From the above and other facts choick lighted the formal and prove them into the custody of Officer Deborce. The accured were subsequently taken before Jastice Connelly and locked up for examination. It is stated that Leavy and an insurance of \$1,200 upon his stock and fixtures in the Pacche Insurance Company. FIRE IN WATER STREAT-ARREST OF A MAN AND

About 10 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in the distillery of D. B. Andrews, in Water street, rear the Grand street forty. The damage done was very slight, and the fire speedily extinguished. It was undoubtedly the work of an is contary.

## CITY ITEMS.

The preparations for the Mount Vernon Fund Festival are proceeding on a grand scale. Next Saturday, will be the first of the three days' celebration. Tu-re need be no especial dilation of sentiment on the necessity of the purchase of the Mount Vernon property. The cemetery of Washington ought to belong to the public. It will be a bent of nationality. As the most valuable property of the nation, it will point the great moral of liberty. It will fertify the hopes of the abolitionists of wrong, wherever they come within the circle of its eloquent solemnity. Every American who visits Moutt Vernon and its temb, should go thither as a right, not as courtery He should feel himself treading on national ground. He should be able to say, "This is mine, and I am its protector." If, after visiting it, he come away to wiser and sadder, that is not the fault of the place or the dead. If, after communing with the spirit of the place, he can play the scorvy politician-truckle to the slave-trader-sell human flesh and blood-do the wrong, yet knowing the right-for him, at least, the preperty had better remain in its present hands. That the purchase of the estate for public property wilexert a good moral influence by drawing many prigrims thitter, we do not doubt; that it is a tribute to the postical, affectionate sentiments of the

laudet as favoring their project.

The first lecture of a course to be given under the auspices of the Rutgers Female Institute, was delivered on Monday evening in the Rutgers-street Church by the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who repeated his popular lecture on "The Beautiful." Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather last evening, every pew and aisle were densely crowded immediately after the doors were opened.

UNCLE TON IN BROADWAY .- The world renowned distinct "Uncle Tone's Cabin " was played for the first time in a regular Broadway theater last night at Burten's. The house was good, considering the state of the weather. Little Eva and Mr. and Mrs. G C.

> gether, the piece was commendably represented. It will be repeated to-night, when, if the weather is propitions, it is reasonable to look for a crowded house.

STATES ISLAND MATTERS .- The Second Regiment, Col. Robinson, return from Staten bland this afterdetachment from the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick, who go down on the 12 o'clock best. The right wir g of the Seventy-first, Lieut. Col. Butterfield commending, receive the Second on their return and escort them to their quarters.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.-We notice the following

changes here:
Major D. Wadsworth Walnwright, realgued: Major Chrettee
Livingston, promoted special Judge Advocate to First Srigade
Cart, bas W. Daving transferred, with appointment of First
Advods-Camp to His Excellency Gov Morani, Cept J. Janeway Van Nort, to fill the variancy occasioned by resignation of
Col. Darling.

THE LOTTERY WAR .- It is stated that Samuel T. Desinson, or Dickman, the New-York agent of Swan, Wood & Eddy's letteries, has telegraphed to Swan at to the city and look after their interests; and that both these gentlemen will be present at the examination of the parties arrested. Messrs Brady, Holmes and the ex-Recorder Smith and A. O. Hallwill defend the ac-

COLLARSE OF IMPERIAL CRINOLISE. - The following intelligence is from a private letter dated at Paris, Nov. 25: "The Empress created a great sensation at Complègne last week by appearing to a dress without critoline, very small at the top of the skirt, with the immense old-fashioued hoop at the bottom. Next year the ladies will be wearing the dress of the "old pictures of the days of Louis XIV.

How the Washington's Passengers are to be SERVED -It has been arranged to partially repay the passengers who returned in the steamer Washington, in the following manner, to day, at the office of the Company in Bowling Green: They are to be offered \$25 each in cash and also a ticket which will cutitle them to a passage free to California, in one of the steamers of the Company, text Summer; this ticket, if not need, will be redeemable in cash in six months As it is expected that this arrangement will not prove sat sfactory to some of the passengers, by order of General-Superintendent Tallmadge a number of policemen will be present to preserve the peace. It is more than probable, as there are about 450 persons who have bought tickets for the text steamer, that there will be a young ternado in the vicinity of Bowling Green this morning.

THE POLICEMAN STABBING CASE .- Officer Davideen was in somewhat a better condition yesterday evening than the day previous. In the morning be began to sink, but toward the evening he railied. He is straight of the same time, and began to sink, but toward the evening he railied. He is straight of the same time, commented with evening of the same time, commented with evening of the same time, commented with evening post-morter than and battery. We anything, as the charge of manufactures.

Note that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vessels are in the ice between Poughtee-pie and Abany. They are much think that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vessels are in the ice between Poughtee-pie and Abany. They are much think that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vessels are in the ice between Poughtee-pie and Abany. They are much think that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vessels are in the ice between Poughtee-pie and Abany. They are much think that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vessels are in the ice between Poughtee-pie and Abany. They are much think that Joe Coburn is secreted at a favorite hand of the vesting with everify upon the unsatisfactory character of the ame time, commented with everify pon the unsatisfactory control of the variety. Washington, D. C.

EYE AND EAR.— Dr. Lightfill, pays special the twen proved and occil over to be considered with everify upon the unsatisfactory comments of the variety. Washington, D. C.

EYE AND EAR.— Dr. Lightfill, pays special the twen proved and occil over the same time, commented with everify upon the unsatisfactory carried the same time, commented with everify upon the unsatisfactory carried the same time, commented with everify upon the unsatisfactory of the trained to the provided and occil over the same time, commented with everify upon the unsatisfactory of the trained to the same time, commented with everify upon the unsatisfactory of the trained to the provided and the provi

take him dead or alive.

Bunn's Heap, -With an anticipated short supply of beef cattle for this market, the sales at Bergen on Monday, and at Forty-fourth street on Tuesday, were about balf a cent a pound on the average, not weight, higher that the week previous. The average quality it has been for several weeks, and a much larger proaccount of the rise in price and because the quality is better. The market on Tuesday was because the supply of cattle proved, or was likely to We think, however, it eshuot exceed 2 500 for that merket, and in total will not propably exceed the stock of last week. Owing to the nafavorable state of the weather, we do not expect to see an advance upon last week's quotations any more than equal to half a cent, and, in fact, not that upon corsponding qualities.

Albany Cattle market, where it will be seen that the supply there was very light, and prices higher than last week. One lot, reported at \$105 a head, are on sale here. There are also some other extra fine bullocks in market, and some very superior animals on exhibition at the Tattersall stables in South avenue, where the American Institute Cattle Show opens to day.

SEWING MACHINES,-If there is a shadow of doubt over the mind of any one who perambulates Broadway as to the progressive spirit of the age that is intro ducing macrine needles to every hearth stone, let him remove that doubt by a look into some of the sales tooms of the numerous sewing machine companies that being out their banners along that great thoroughfare. To say nothing of the smaller establishmen's, let him look into the three large oves of Singer & Co. Grover & Baker, and the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The first occupies the whole lower floor of that Krell was present at the time, and Cook rewarded him great marble front warehouse, on the corner of Broadway and Grand street, as a sales and show-room. This Company has a large manufacturing establish ment in the city. Their sales of the last current quarter numbered over twelve hundred machines.

The Grover & Baker sales-rooms are at No. 495 Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, o xuoxing a full-sized lower floor, running through to Mer cer street. Their maenfactory is in Boston, and their sales for the last quarter were over fifteen hundred

The Wheeler & Wilson Company occupy a large store next to the St. Nichelas Hotel, with a sales-room turning clear through to Mercer street. Their mannfactory is at Bridgeport, Coun., and covers about two acres of ground. At present it is able to turn out sixty machines a day. The sales of November were over 2,300, but cannot exceed 1,560 for December, be-

cause that is the extent of the power to supply.

When the great sale of sewing machines for the last year is taken into consideration, and the increase of demand since the late resuction of prices, it will not be any longer surprising that the manufacturers can afford to excepy the ficest, large Broadway stores, and fit them up at such expense. Certainly, the sewing-machine besidess has assumed an importance littie dreamed of ten years ago, and yet, with all the sales and all the facilities for manufacturing, the demand seems to be greater at this time than it ever was at any previous period.

EFFECET OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES .- Some of the St. Louis Insurance Companies have reduced the rate of insurance 25 per cent since the introduction of steam fire engines into that city. "This reduction," says The St. Louis Evening News, " is justified by the diminution of large fires six co the establishment of the new fire department, and is a blessing which we may thank that department for. How long will it before we have, for the same reason, a similar reduction in the rates of insurance in this city.

STEPHENS, THE ALLEGED WIFE-POISONER-CAN-CEMI IN PRISON .- The Grand Jury have thrown out the indictment in the case of Janes Stephers, charged with poisoning his wife in October, 1857. A reporter visited him yesterday in his cell, and discovered that he had received no intelligence of the action of the Grand Jury. He appears somewhat pale and exhaus ed with prolonged confinement, but professes no anxiety as to the event. He said that when he took the oath of citizenship he had resolved to submit to the laws of New-York; and that in the present emergenry he had commended his case to God, and was satisfied that it would come out right. He had been would have been submitted to public inquisition. Of his accusers he had nothing to say at present. When he was fairly discharged, he said, he might be more connunicative. He could not account for the analysis of Doctor Documes: it was a matter entirely beyond

Carcemi is in high spirits. The extreme peril which has seemed to surround him is now over, though it is likely, if Executive elemency does not interpose, that he will end his days in prison. It was stated that his coursel propose no further interference in his behalf. He was very desirous to converse with his visitors, but his little ed knowledge of Erglish prevented it, and after congretulating him on the favorable termination of his prolonged triate, they bade him good morning. He as evidently not suffered much from confinement, and his health is better than that of Stephens, who has been le derauce but a few months.

The Physician's Hand-Rook of Practice for 1850, by Wollam Elmer, M. D., is published by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway.

The Homographist's Visiting List for 1850, by Henry Minton, M. D., is published by J. T. P. Smith, Brook-

In a notice we had a few days ago of an accident on District-Attorney are to represent the prosecution, and the New-York Railroad near Port Chester, it was stated that the persons in the carriage which was struck by the locomotive were racing with another team at the time. This, we now are informed, was not The occupants of the carriage, who are among the best and most respected citizens of the place, were riding quietly along, and, not being aware of the approach of the train, were not on their guard.

Col. John Lind Smith, Senior Major of Engineers, United States Army, died at his lodgings, No. 61 Amity street, on Monday evening. Col. Smith served with distinction in the Mexican War, under Lieut. Gen. Sc. tt, and received the prevets of Colonel and Lieuvenant-Colonel for his services. In the course of a long service in the Corps of Engineers, he was also distinguished for the ability and zeal with which he disasiged the duties of his office. The remains will be taken from his loogings to Governor's Island this morning at 10 o'clock, for interment in the Military Cem-

RISE OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK .- Messre. Blacker & Son sold lest week, lots corner of Onehundred-and-tweetlieth street and Fifth avenue, 25x 100, at \$1,000, fronting on Mount Morris square, and cally ten streets above the new northern boundary of Central Park (One-hundred-and-tenth street). With interest at 6 per cent, taxes, &c., these lots will cost in 1870, say \$3,150; long before that period \$10,000 will net, probably, buy them. In 1843, loss on Fifth ave-nue sold at \$485, now worth \$15,000. The history of the rise of real cotate in New-York preves that facts are stranger than fiction.

and it is thought be would be arrested late lest even. | wettere a few days longer, all the vessels unlich are ing. The police are well aimed, and have orders to detain. I by the ice will come out and proceed to their destination. The through boats are mable to ran . " secount of the te.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS. Bargs & Co. have for the just two days been orgaged in selling the private coltion of autograph letters, portraits, books and curiordies, belonging to Mr. George P. Putnam. The sales have not been numerously attended, and the prices at which the various lots were disposed of were far below their real value. We give a fe v of the loadir a sales: A letter, pertrait and signature of Lord Palmerston brought 874 cents; a letter, portrait and signature of Sir Robert Peel, \$1 37, a letter from Adtral (the father of Wm.) Penn, 62 cents; an autograph letter and pertrait of Speridan, the erator, sold for \$2.50; a letter and portrait of the Duckess of Sutherland, 44 cents: document signed by Walpole, with portrait, \$1: Sir Francis Walsing ham's Minister to Queen Blizabeth) antograph and partrait, brought \$8 25; and the autograph and portrait of Wellington, \$3 50. The sale will be resumed this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHOMES AND CASTALTIES.-Yesterday morning a man named John H. Jackson was arrested by harber police, charged with stealing a viblin valued at \$50 from Geo. White worth of No. 150 East Broadway. The accused was taken to the Lower Pouce Court and held for examination.

Wm. Miller, a German laborer, was apprehended yesterday, charged with stealing thirteen cages contairing ninety-six birds, valued at \$100, from the premises of Carl Hardrake of Brooklyn. The accused was taken to King's County for trial.

On Morday evering a German named Adam Krell, residing in Forty-third street, near Seventh avenue, fourd a portemornale containing \$72 in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth street, and delivered it to the officer in charge of the Twenty-second Ward Station-House. In about half an hour afterward Peter Cook called at the Station-House for the purpose of giving notice that he had lost his money. The description of his property answering that of the portemounaic found by Krell, the more , was handed over to its rightful owner.

At an early hour yesterday merning two negroes named John Thompson and Rie and Peterson, were arrested in the alley-way of No. 7 Thomas street, having in their possession two boxes of candles, supposed to have been stolen from some grocery. As they failed to give any satisfactory account of how they came in possession of the property, they were detained on suspicion of burglary.

Yesterday afternoon a young fellow 15 years of age, named Edwin H. Bouton, entered the United States Circuit Court, in Chambers street, and stole therefrom a large bunch of keys. The keeper of the room pursued and caught him, and found the keys on his person. Justice Osborn seat Master Beuton to prison.

Coroner Hills held an inquest on Thesday upon the body of John Connell, late of No. 8 Vandewater street, who was found drowned at pier No. 12 East River. Deceased was a laborer, and about 36 years of age. He had been missing for several days. Verdict

Death by drowning."
Coroner Gamble held an inquest at No. 91 Lowis street, on the body of Mary J. Clay, a little girl nearly five years of age, who died from the effects of scalis. On Saturday last, the deceased, while playing about the room with her little brother, upset a kettle of boiling water then standing on the stove, and was fatally scalded. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from scalds accidentally received.

Joans Sullivan, a child nineteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 302 Front street, was terribly scalded on the 3d instant, in consequence of the up-setting of a table, on which were two or three bowls of het ten, Death ensued from the effects of the scalds. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body.

SUDDEN DEATH AT HUDSON .- Mr. Peter G. Coffin, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Hudson, Columbia County, died very suddenly at his residence in that city on Saturday night. During the evening be conversed cheerfully with several friends who called to see him, and retired to bed about nine o'clock, apparently as well as usual. At hal spast eleven o'clo Mrs. Coffin was awakened by an unusual noise, and found her husband in convulsions and suffering greatly. He died at half-past twelve. He had spent most of his life on the Hudson River, having been engaged in steamboating from boyhood.

MORPHY's Doings,-The Paris correspondent of The Newark Times says:

"Among those Morphy has lately beaten in even matches were M. Ludnaski a celebrated Polish player, who came to Paris expressly, and who got beaten seven straight games: M. Laroche, whom Mr. Morphy declares the best French player, and whom he beat with the Kingrey, and player who takes declares the best French player, and whom he best with ease; and M. de Riviere, a player who takes rank text to, if not equal with, M. Laroche, and who, is his various contests with Mr. Morphy, has occasionally beaten him. This M. de Riviere is a brother of your Captain de Riviere, of Blount notoriety. He is a gentlemanly, handsome man, a reporter for the press, a brilliant chess player, as we have seen, and, like the Captain, speaks English, their mother having been a Seoth woman. I english to mention that Morphy has also beaten with ease, and with great mortification to his adversary, a Frenchman by the name of Erkel, who came and challenged him, backed by a numerous array of friends, with something of the air of mockety with which Goliah defied David. It did not take Morphy long to reduce his bombast to the smallest possible dimensions."

You WISH TO BE ENCHANTED !- Just go and eitness these wonderful little sitistes, the Zavisrowski troups of Children perform those wondeful pantoniums and ballets, Fuis Arranson and Evaniso, at Barnum's Museum. They are irrestably attractive.

TESTIMONIAL TO MILE, PICCOLOMINI. PARTIMOMAL TO MILLE. PROCEEDINGS.

Several American ladies make determined to present to Mile.

PICCOLOMINI a service of silver as a tribute to her as an artists, and in testimony of ner archible qualities as a lady. The set is now on exhibition at the jewelry exhibitment of DEMPSEY A FARGIS, No. 693 Browlway.

Mile. Peccolomin's latter to Dempsey & Fargis, No. 603
Broadway:
Mile. Piccolomin's latter to Dempsey & Fargis, No. 603
Mile. Piccolomin's presents her compilments to Messra. Dempsey & Fargis, and beas them to accept her best thanks for the beautiful box of visiting eards and colored initial note paper.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1638.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, 81 50; Brusses, 75e.; Royal Velvets, \$1 12; All Wood Ingrains 37e. per yard; Odeloths, 31e.; Draggets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Hiran Andreason, No. 59 Bowery.

GURNEY'S GALLERY. THE IVORTYPE,
THE FURNITYPE,
THE TOTAL THE TOT

untrue.

Youngstown, Dec. 2, 1859.

DR. Tomias—Sir: Last night I saved a child's life from Group, after the dectors had given it up to die, with a bottle of your Venkrian Limitary. Yours, Edwin Hill., Soid by all Drugriets. Frice 25 cents. Deport, No. 56 Courtered: etc. N. CARD, Troupsborgh, N. Y., writes, Dec. 5, that it is doing onders in cases of Croup.

[Aivertisement,]

To FAMILIES AND EVERYBODY.—To avoid con-

TO FAMILIES AND EVERTBODY.—10 avoid con-cidently and confortable, all persons, without distinction of ex-orage, should use GAYATTY splendld and wonderful Mani-catto Parks for the water-closed it is a necessity that no-body can long dispense with. Each sheet bears the name of the discoverer, water marked Forsale at the Depot. No. 61 Annet. Mrs. Hayes of Fullonett, Brooklyn, has it for sale. 1,000 sheets, \$1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]
THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1913.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keennest possible edge to a resor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole samplisaturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE CANCEMI CASE.

CUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-DEC. 14-Belies Judge INCRABAN. STRANGE CHARGE AGAINST A JUROR. When the Court was opened this morning Mr. Mehby G. Lane was called. He came forward and the following a flidavit was read aloud in Courts:

the following a Helavit was read about in Courter
City and County of New York in Simeon S. Kimball of
Ro. 300 Fearyth size of, he and sity, being day a soon, deposes
and says: That he knows Mailay O. Lane was to one of the
invers impanished to try this cause at the present trial, and that
has heard and Lane says on timeoff as personally suggestated
with the defendant Cancena. And that he had leaved money,
directly or indirectly, he assist Laceroni in the defendance money,
comi, directly or indirectly, by discounting appear, the proceedof which, depocent understood, were for the benefit of said
Cancenti
Shour to before me this 11th day of December, 1888.

James M. Swarsky, Court of Deeds,
No. 1884.

I was M. Swirker. Court of Deels.

Wr. Lane was semewhat natonished at the charge, and signified his ability to clear himself of it. He is a merchant, and a well known and highly respected citizen. He states that Mr. Kimball was formerly loaned bit some money. He had but a limited acquaintance with him, however, not having seen him during the last three or four years. He believes Kimball must have made a mistake in the man, or been actuated by improper motives. proper motives.
After the reading of the document Mr. Lane with-

drew to an adjoining room, where he consulted with some of the other jurors, who convessed themselves ineignant that his character should have been so as-

sailed.

Mr. John H. White then drewen the following affi-dayst which was sworn to by Mr. Bane in the pre-ence of our reporter, and which Mr. Line expressed his intention of submitting to the Court to-morrow

this intention of aubmitting to the Court to-morrow morning:

City and County of New York as Maltby G. Lune, being duys your says that he has read the affiniation of one Simeon & Kumbait, make in the above action, a copy of which is heret an nexed, and that each and every of the allocations in and affidavit mentioned and contained are wholl, false and untrue; that deponent never have or saw the said Cancent until ne saw him in Court on his provent trial; that deponent never learned said and court on his provent trial; that deponent never learned said and court on his provent trial; that deponent never learned said and court on his provent trial; that deponent never learned said accounted as y paper for said Cancenti, or for any papers or persons on said Cancenti, belad, or added Cancenti or the incontent and that the trial of the said cancent in any way, single or manner, to his anowledge; and that said Kumbail's statements in that respect are wholly false, and without any foundation whatever.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1832.

Mr. Edmonds, another of the jurors, made the following afficavit, which will also be submitted to the Court!

Thomas Edmonds, one of the jurors impanueled in the said cause, being duly affirmed says. That he has read an afficavit purporting to be made by Simon S Kimbail, wherein and whereby he accuses Maithy G. Lane, one of the jurors in the said cause, of gross misconduct and corruption as such justification of his cent knowledge, but totally and absolutely discredits them; that on the contrary, and in refitation of such cash cancend with all his ability to produce that result, and only yielded his assent to the vertical relations of the interest on the case, the purp had a faint to remise way or of eight jurors who were in favor of convicting the defeated in the cash has no even in favor of convicting the defeated in the cash the owner of that jury labered more assent to the vertical relations of the inext of the purpose of the purpose of the jurors who ever to the c has been given; and that by this affirmant says that no star member of that may hab-red more reaching, and with more apparent hones y of purpose, and with a single eye to the day which be swed to his conscience, his constray and to food, team and Maithy O Lene.

THOMAS EDMONDS.
Affirmed this lith day of December, 1555, before RICHARS ESSENCE Commissioner of December, 1555, before RICHARS.

Several of the Jurors made a joint affidavit indorst-

Several of the Jurors made a joint affidavit indersing the above.

The Jury state that at first they stood seven for conviction to five opposed, and subsequently eight to four until the last bailot.

Mr. Ashmead, counsel for Cencemi, has expressed his determination to prepare a bill of exceptions, to be used at any time the prisoner accounced deem proper to take the case up to the higher Courts. He differs in the general opicion relating to the term of imprisonment for the crime of manular, but in the first degree. As he reads the statute, he believes the shortest time is seven years material of ten.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-DEC. 14. - Before THE INDICATE CITY GOVERNMENT OF 1857.
The People agt Fernando Wood et al.
This case was called this morning, and Mr. Blunt,

he District Attorney, stated his reaches to go on.

Ex-Judga Dess, for the ex Mayor, s'ated that he was engaged
a case in the Superior Court, and that Mr. Wood was a party
of the sult. The other parties not being ready the tase was ad
our ned till next Monday.

journed till next Monday.

CASE OF DILLY MULLIGAN.

The People sat. William Mulliam.

The defendant, who stands indicted for an assault and battery, was in Court this moruing. This case being called Mr. Thomas C. Fields stated that Dandel E. Sickies, who is counsel for Mulijan, was in Washington, and could not be here before Wednesday menting.

Judge Ingrahem said that it was improper to take up the time of one thousand juryer by those delays. of one thousand jurger by these delays.

Mr. Blant sain that ex-Judge Philips was counsel for Mulligan, and that he was not absent from the city.

Judge lugraham said the case must go to trial on Wednosday

SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS-DEC. 14.-Before Judge Christian C. Born agt. Jas. Speyer et al.-Motion

granted without costs.

Before Judge Balcom.

Henry Woodlenf et al. agt. Kniiskey Harris et al.

Gridered that defendant have leave to defend the action and arre an answer to the complaint within ten days, on paying to plaintiff attorney \$10, costs of proceedings supplementary, and \$10 costs of opposing the motion for leave to defend the action. The judgment entered to stand as security, &c.

Before Judge SUTHERLAND.

Wm. H. Cary agt. Chas. H. McCullough et Bl.—Motion on the part of plaintiff for an increase of the security or undertaking of the defendants, on appeal granted without

or indertaking of the defendants, on appear grantee wheater corte to chief party.

Same agt, same.— Motion to smend judgment roll deried, with \$10 costs to plain fift.

Stephen Duffy agt. Fleming Duffy et al.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Bale win agt. Davis.—Order for defendant to appear,

Chauncey Barnard agt. John B. Monnot.-Motic Ambrone C. Kingeland et al agt. Washington A. Burdet et al - Motion denied, with abortype reason to Judge Ingraham

In the matter of the application of Patrick Baras, --

otion granted, with \$10 costs.

Alexander McCollum et al. agt. Wm. O. Barnard.—
otion ganted \$10 costs. &c.

Henry J. Taylor et al. agt. Wm. Rollings.—Motion Wm. Butler, &c., agt. Mary Butler, &c.-Report Anron M. Burr, &c., sgt. Asson Taylor et al.-Orraranted
Jonathan Sturges et al. agt. Chas. S. P. Bowles et d.—Motion denied, without costs.
Wm. Gooderham et al. agt. Philo Stevens.—Motion

enied, without costs to either party.

Before Judge Davins.

D. Carolin et al. agt. Jacob Mack.—Motion to dis Ove injunction granted.

A. B. Wotmore sigt. Francis S. Earle.—Motion to acate order of arrest granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Dec. 14 .-Jorathan Ireland agt. Jacob Fink.-Judgment for

Paintiff for als cents

Berjardin Schlees et al. egt. J. Herzberg et al.—
Judgment for plaintiff for a nonut claimed, with interest.

Betjardin Schlees et al. egt. J. Herzberg et al.—
Betjardin Hinton.

Elizabeth Growdey agt. Andrew J. Growdey.—Di-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-TERSDAY, Dec. 14, COURT OF GENERAL SEASIONS—TERDAY, Dec. 14.
Before Recorder Banaran.

Peter K. Breen was charged with grand larceny.

In Nov. 2. election day, a German named John Keller left his
core and wagon while he went into a store in one of the upper
sords of the city. Breen being devoted to his favorite caudilate, appropriated the horse and wagon and proceeded to coney veters to the polis therean. Such appropriation, for such a
strictle purpose, did not, of course, amount to stealin, and the
form seconities him.

very veters to the gold therein. Such appropriation, for such a particite parpose, did not, of course, amount to stealin, and the Jury acquitted him.

He may Campbell, also patriotically inclined, appropriated a wagon on the same day, and was also acquitted, no felonious fatest being shown.

Foward Conner, a boy 17 years' old, charged with the homicide of his father, at No. 70 Willest street, on August 3), pleaded guilty to mandamher in the fourth degree. His father came home greatly intended and threatened to marder his family. His son in resheller littin, shoking him on the abComen, causing his death, as was alleged. Sentence reserved.

Three small boys named Helss, Leuham and McAulife-ple aded guilty to petit largesty.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Dec. 14.—Before Judge Morkers, Justices SCROONNAKER and Research.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTERS.

William Cullen, indicted for manulaughter on the charge of caming the death of a boy named James Hart, by charge of death of a boy named James Hart, by charge of the follow, in Golombia street, on the 16th November Last, kicks at dhown, in Golombia street, on the 16th November Last, what a placed on trial periods. The evidence of Drs. Wm H. was placed on trial periods. The evidence of Drs. Wm H. van Duyke and D. T. Gray went to prove that the britises indicted were of such a character that destined to have been cannot thereby. Editors and the injury. They were positive that the wonds were not the came of death.

James Dillon testified that declared and a lad named Joseph Walker had a fight in his buther? a sloop in Columbia street, he turned Hart out: Cullen came along and advised Hart to go home, when he grew array and cailed him (Gullen) x = of a b-: prinoner then gave him a shove and pushed him down a cellar way. Hart came ent very much exclude, ran across the street and tame back, when he said to prisoner if he had a stone he would split his head open.

James Foley testified that the prisoner filehed Hart down the step; he got up and con a stone, saying ne would split his head open.

James Foley testified that the prisoner pitched Hart down the step; he got up and con a stone, saying ne would split his head open.

James Poley testified that the twice Hart did not free; two men came along an Acarried him home, where he died immediately after.

Several witherese testified that kint appeared as if he was in liquot, and that he was quarrilease.

Several witnesses testified that blast appeared as if he was in

group, and that he was quarries as.

The Judge hatracted the Jury to bring in a verdict of assault not buttery, it anything as the charge of manelaspiter had not sen provid and could not be considered. His Henor, at the ame time, commented with a verify upon the practice of ensuing inexperienced physicians to make post-morten examinators, at dewelt upon the unsettle according to the medical vertices of sixty on on the trial.